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Madrid, April 20.

WE are informed that Count *Egmont*, Ambassador Extraordinary from this Crown in *England*, is re-called, being made Viceroy of *Sardinia*; and the Marquis *de Bourgomanere* is to remain at that Court with the Character of Ambassador. From *Zelsa* in the Kingdom of *Arragon* they write, that on the 30th past, being *Holy Thursday*, the famous Bell of *Belilla* rang of its own accord from 9 to 11 of the clock in the morning, which the superstitious readily give credit to, and look upon it as the Anouncer of some great events. From *Tangier* of the 6th instant we have an account, that on the 3d about eight a clock at night, the Moors made a general Assault upon all the Forts on the Line, but that they bent their main fury against *Whitby* and the wooden Redoubt, which were defended with great bravery; the former, which is a low house with a little Tower at one end of it, by a Sergeant with 28 men, who being no longer able to maintain the House, blew it up with 50 or 60 Moors, who were got upon the Roof, the Sergeant and his men retreating to the Tower, which they defended above an hour, till a corner falling down, the Enemy entred, and found only eight of the English alive, of which the Sergeant was one, who would not take quarter. The other Wooden Redoubt was defended with no less bravery by a Sergeant and 12 men, who when they could make no longer use of their Fire Arms, defended themselves with their Swords and Half-pikes, till some were killed, others wounded, and all their Arms broken in pieces; and after all, the Sergeant ordering those of his men that remained alive to retire, he set fire to the Powder, and blew up himself and 40 of the Moors. The next morning the Moors desired a Truce to fetch off their dead, which was granted. They own to have lost 150 men, but others from their Camp affirm their loss to have been double that number, besides a great many wounded; of the English about 20 were killed, and 15 taken. This attack was commanded by the Governor of *Alcazar*, who besides those that made it, had a Body of 4500 Foot, and 600 Horse, who were about a mile and half off. From *Cadiz* we have an account, that the *Turkey* Fleet arrived there the thirtieth past from *England*, under the Convoy of the *Sweepstakes* and *Falcon* Frigats; and the 9th instant they sailed again to pursue their Voyage. Captain *Langston* died the 30 past at *Alicant*.

Vienna, April 16. The Affairs of *Hungary* grow worse and worse, and the hopes of Peace lessen daily. The Emperor is going to send more Forces thither, and the Malecontents are drawing together to take the Field. The Deputy they sent hither has been stopt by the Prince of *Transilvania*, upon pretence that he is ordered by the Grand Signior to interpose at this Court, in order to the making Peace, and that therefore he expects the Malecontents shall transact their affairs by his hand only.

Genoua, April 19. The 13 instant the *Greyhound*, *Robert Curtis* Master, returned hither from *St. Remo*, bound with Lemons for *Amsterdam*. The 17 arrived the *Crowned Lyon*, *William Taylour* Master, from *Civita Vecchia*, they both expect the Dutch Convoy from *Legorn*, in whose company they will take their Voyage homewards. The apprehensions we are in of the French, begin to lessen; and from *Milan* we have an account, that the Duke of *Mantoua* had sent to assure the Count *de Melgar*, Governor of that Dutchy, that the reports concerning his intending to part with *Casal* to the French, are wholly false.

Hamburg, April 25. The Letters we receive from *Copenhagen* confirm the news of the death of the King of *Sueden*, which Lieutenant-General *Wedel*, the Duke *de Croye*, and other Danish Commanders in *Schonen*, had sent several Expresses to give their King an account of. The Duke of *Zell* absolutely refuses to grant passage to any of the Elector of *Brandenburgs* Troops through his Countries (as being expresly contrary to the Treaty he lately concluded with the Crowns of *France* and *Sueden*) notwithstanding the King of *Denmark* had sent an Envoy to *Zell* to join with the Minister of *Brandenburg* in the demand of it. It is said that the Elector is going for *Magdeburg*, to be so much nearer his Country of *Cleves*, which the French will invade so soon as the Cessation is expired.

Hamburg, April 28. Yesterday the King of *Denmark* past near this City on his way to *Gluckstadt*, where he will be met by a Minister of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who is laid up with the Gout at *Postdam*. Our Magistrates sent him a Present of Wines and Provisions. The Cessation between the *French* and the Elector of *Brandenburg* expiring within two days, great numbers of People flie from his Countries on the *Rhine*, to *Bremen* and other places. We begin not to credit what has been writ from *Copenhagen*, of the death of the King of *Sueden*.

Strasburg, April 21. The French have wholly quitted *Saverne*, the usual Residence heretofore of the Bishop of *Strasburg*, who it's expected so soon as the Ratifications of the Peace are exchanged at *Nimegeun*, will come and retake possession of what he has been dispossessed of during the War. The Duke of *Lorrain* continues still at his quarters, but where he will have his constant Residence we as yet know not.

Brussels, April 28. The Baron *de Hounsbrooke*, who was sent by his Excellency to the *French* Court, to Compliment his Most Christian Majesty upon the Peace, and to obtain an abatement of the Arrears of Contributions demanded by the *French*, is returned, but without succeeding in his Commission. From the *Rhine* we have an account, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* intends wholly to abandon his Countries of *Cleves* and of *Marke*; and that he will so post his Troops, as that they may be best able to hinder the *French* passing the *Weser*, or the *Elbe*; there is a report that the Duke of *Lorrain* will assist the Elector